## Study of Lateral Adherence Thresholds for User Request Evaluation Tool Core Capability Limited Deployment Accuracy Acceptance Testing

J. Scott Summerill Signal Corporation

Mike M. Paglione FAA Project Lead

August 23, 2000

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

E	XECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Background	. 1 . 1
	1.3 Scope	. 1 . 1
2	DATA AND INITIAL THRESHOLDS	2
3	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	3
4	COUNT OF AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERS	4
5	CONCLUSION	7
R	EFERENCES	8
A	PPENDIX A: JMP BOXPLOTS FOR SCENARIO DATA	9

### TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Example of SAS-JMP Boxplot and Quantiles	3
Figure 2: Count of Encounters by Percentage of Included Tracks for Current Plan	
Figure 3: Count of Encounters by Percentage of Included Tracks for Trial Plan	
Figure 4: Percent Increase in Encounters Beyond Default Value	7

### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Identification of Altitude Bands and Initial Lateral Adherence Thresholds [1]	2
Table 2: Maximum Enroute and Turn Threshold Values	
Table 3: Count of Current Plan Aircraft Encounters for Hours 1100-1600	
Table 4: Count of Trial Plan Aircraft Encounters for Hours 1100-1600	4
Table 5: Count of Current Plan Aircraft Encounters for Hours 1500-2000	5
Table 6: Count of Trial Plan Aircraft Encounters for Hours 1500-2000	5
Table 7: Recommended Lateral Adherence Thresholds	7

### **Executive Summary**

The required number of valid aircraft to aircraft encounters at each separation interval bin is 506 encounters. An encounter is valid only if the preceding track reports have been continuously in lateral adherence for a parameter time. The July Initial Delivery included five scenarios in an attempt to meet the required number of encounters. The Initial Delivery used the default lateral adherence thresholds based on the HCS OUTLAT function [1][2]. Unfortunately, the Initial Delivery's final encounter count with adherence indicated a sixth scenario would be needed for the Final Delivery. Larger thresholds can be used to increase the number of encounters in adherence. This study examined the actual lateral adherence distance distribution for two of the five Initial Delivery Scenarios to determine more applicable thresholds.

The lateral adherence distance is the deviation laterally between a track report and its current cleared route. The distribution of the lateral adherence distances of Host track reports was used to determine new lateral adherence thresholds. This study defines the lateral adherence distribution as the cumulative number of track reports as a function of lateral adherence distance. For each of the two scenarios identified, the distribution of lateral adherence distances was examined at the 90<sup>th</sup>, 97<sup>th</sup>, and 99<sup>th</sup> quantiles. Thresholds were chosen at each of these quantiles.

Encounter counts were then evaluated for each of the three chosen quantiles. Using the default thresholds for the current plan parameters, only 44 percent of the encounters are valid after adherence is applied. Using the corresponding 90<sup>th</sup>, 97<sup>th</sup>, and 99<sup>th</sup> quantile thresholds, the percent of valid encounters for the two scenarios examined in this study were 49, 61, and 65 percent, respectively. The major increase in valid encounters occurs when the thresholds are increased from their default values to the 97<sup>th</sup> quantile. Therefore, the encounter counts suggest using the 97<sup>th</sup> quantile as the new thresholds for the Final Delivery.

The 97<sup>th</sup> quantile thresholds had the largest impact on encounter counts with the smallest increase in lateral adherence thresholds as compared to the other quantiles. The enroute lateral thresholds increase from about 10 nautical miles maximum to 20 nautical miles for the 97<sup>th</sup> and to as much as 30 nautical for the 99<sup>th</sup> quantile. For about the same increase in threshold distances, the increase in encounters between the default to the 97<sup>th</sup> quantile was three times larger as compared to the impact from the larger thresholds from the 97<sup>th</sup> to the 99<sup>th</sup> quantile. In conclusion, the recommended thresholds are listed in the table below. These values are a smoothed set of the 97<sup>th</sup> quantile's thresholds.

### **Recommended Lateral Adherence Thresholds**

Altitude (100's of feet)	Enroute (nm)	Turn (nm)
H <= 100	13	11
100 < H <= 180	16	13
180 < H <= 330	19	13
330 < H	19	14

### 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has contracted with the Lockheed Martin Corporation Air Traffic Management Division (LMATM) to develop and deploy a conflict probe decision support tool. The tool is known as the User Request Evaluation Tool Core Capability Limited Deployment (URET CCLD) and is to be deployed at seven Enroute Air Traffic Control Centers (ARTCCs) to meet the FAA's Free Flight Phase One objective. The URET CCLD application is based on the MITRE developed URET Daily Use system currently installed in the Indianapolis and Memphis ARTCCs.

The FAA has tasked ACT-250, the Engineering and Integration Branch located at the FAA W. J. Hughes Technical Center, to supply LMATM with scenarios of realistic air traffic to perform acceptance testing of their system. Air traffic data was collected from the Indianapolis and Memphis ARTCCs by AOS-610, ACT-200, and MITRE on May 26 and 27, 2000. ACT-250 is modifying the recorded data to induce aircraft encounters while maintaining the original flight routes and aircraft profiles. An initial scenario delivery was provided in July 2000 and the Final Accuracy Scenario Delivery and Refresh is planned for November 2000.

### 1.2 Purpose

This document describes a study by ACT-250 to determine a set of lateral adherence thresholds for the Final Accuracy Scenario Delivery and Refresh. The default thresholds used for the July Initial Accuracy Scenario Delivery were taken from the NAS documentation for the Host Computer System's (HCS) OUTLAT function [2]. An analysis of the Initial Delivery indicated that the number of induced encounters needed to be increased to meet minimum requirements. It is hypothesized that an increase in the lateral adherence thresholds will be sufficient to meet the required number of encounters.

### 1.3 Scope

The scenarios used for this study were the first and last July Initial Delivery Scenarios, 1100 to 1600 and 1500 to 2000, respectively. The study examined the distribution of lateral adherence for the two input scenarios, identified thresholds that remove outliers at increasing quantiles drawn from these distributions, and determined the impact on the encounter counts. Thresholds for the November Final Delivery will be based on this study.

### 1.4 Document Organization

Following the Introduction, Section 2 provides an overview of the aircraft traffic data used for this study and the default lateral adherence thresholds. Section 3 describes the statistical analysis used to determine the lateral adherence deviations. Section 4 presents the resulting count of aircraft to aircraft encounters for a range of lateral thresholds. Section 5 provides threshold recommendations and Appendix A contains the statistical plots used in this study.

### 2 Data and Initial Thresholds

The track data selected for analysis was the 1100-1600 and the 1500-2000 hours scenarios provided in the July Initial Accuracy Scenario Delivery. Using ACT-250 tools, the lateral deviation between track point and the associated cleared route was tabulated and then grouped by altitude band and either enroute or turn phase of flight. This segmentation produced eight distinct data sets for each scenario.

Lateral adherence is a measure of whether a flight is flying its cleared and intended route. Thresholds are used to indicate when a flight is essentially off course. The lateral distance between track and route can be determined as the perpendicular distance between a selected track point and the associated route. The initial adherence thresholds used in analyzing the July Initial Delivery were those of the HCS OUTLAT function. Additional information on adherence to air traffic control clearance as utilized in this study can be found in reference [1].

Table 1 identifies the altitude bands and the default lateral adherence thresholds used in this study.

Table 1: Identification of Altitude Bands and Initial Lateral Adherence Thresholds [1]

Altitude (100's of feet)	Enroute (nm)	Turn (nm)
H <= 100	4	8
100 < H <= 180	6	10
180 < H <= 330	8	12
330 < H	10	14

### 3 Statistical Analysis

Initial exploratory data analysis using the lateral deviation of the track points about the cleared route indicated that the data was not normally distributed and actually skewed in a positive direction. This nonlinearity suggested using a boxplot with the absolute value of the lateral deviation and the provided quantiles in the upper range of the data to establish thresholds. Figure 1 is an example of the boxplot provided by SAS-JMP [3] for the 1100-1600 hours scenario with a altitude band below 10,000 feet and the enroute phase of flight. A description of the boxplot will not be provided except to indicate that a lateral threshold of 7.349 nautical miles captured 90 percent of the track data for this sample. Eight plots covering each altitude band and phase of flight combination were determined for both scenarios and are provided in Appendix A.

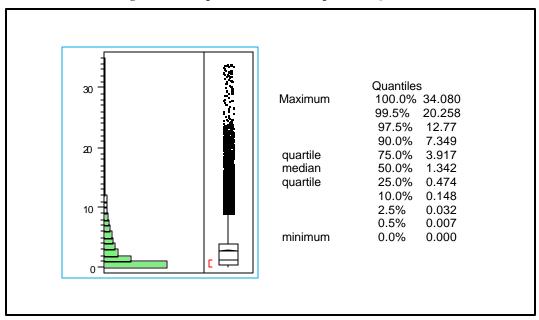


Figure 1: Example of SAS-JMP Boxplot and Quantiles

Table 2 presents the larger threshold value of the two data sets for each altitude band and phase of flight combination. These values are in units of nautical miles and were rounded up to the nearest integer. The percentage categories in Table 2 represent the upper range quantiles provided in the boxplots.

Associated	Enroute			ssociated			Turn	
Altitude	90%	97.5%	99.5%	90%	97.5%	99.5%		
H <= 100	8	13	21	8	11	13		
100 < H <= 180	9	16	25	9	13	15		
180 < H <= 330	9	19	30	9	12	15		
330 < H	8	18	29	9	11	14		

**Table 2: Maximum Enroute and Turn Threshold Values** 

### 4 Count of Aircraft Encounters

To qualify as an encounter an aircraft must be in lateral adherence prior to violating minimum separation standards. Additionally, for the two types of flight plans, current plan and trial plan, the aircraft is required to be in adherence for 13 minutes or 20 minutes, respectively, prior to encounter. The values listed in Table 2 provide lateral thresholds that will include a large percentage of the available track data within the adherence time requirements.

Tools developed by ACT-250 can provide a count of aircraft to aircraft encounters for selected minimum horizontal separation distances. Tables 3 and 4 present the encounter counts using the determined threshold values for scenario hours 1100-1600 partitioned by minimum horizontal separation distances. Tables 5 and 6 provide the encounter count for scenario hours 1500-2000. The tables are further categorized by flight plan.

Table 3: Count of Current Plan Aircraft Encounters for Hours 1100-1600

Minimum Horizontal Separation (nm)	Without Adherence	With Default Threshold	90.0% of Tracks	97.5% of Tracks	99.5% of Tracks
0 ≤ d < 5	213	103	106	136	145
5 ≤ d < 10	235	112	121	149	153
10 ≤ d < 15	315	154	162	205	210
15 ≤ d < 23	605	285	300	382	393
23 ≤ d < 30	502	226	249	312	333
Total	1870	880	938	1184	1234

Table 4: Count of Trial Plan Aircraft Encounters for Hours 1100-1600

Minimum Horizontal Separation (nm)	Without Adherence	With Default Threshold	90.0% of Tracks	97.5% of Tracks	99.5% of Tracks
0 ≤ d < 5	213	98	99	135	144
5 ≤ d < 10	235	100	112	142	147
10 ≤ d < 15	315	135	145	191	199
15 ≤ d < 24	681	295	313	406	423
24 ≤ d < 30	426	174	194	253	271
Total	1870	802	863	1127	1184

Table 5: Count of Current Plan Aircraft Encounters for Hours 1500-2000

Minimum Horizontal Separation (nm)	Without Adherence	With Default Threshold	90.0% of Tracks	97.5% of Tracks	99.5% of Tracks
0 ≤ d < 5	206	90	94	116	126
5 ≤ d < 10	245	99	113	143	151
10 ≤ d < 15	353	137	154	204	218
15 ≤ d < 23	643	275	316	401	421
23 ≤ d < 30	515	218	245	300	328
Total	1962	819	922	1164	1244

Table 6: Count of Trial Plan Aircraft Encounters for Hours 1500-2000

Minimum Horizontal Separation (nm)	Without Adherence	With Default Threshold	90.0% of Tracks	97.5% of Tracks	99.5% of Tracks
0 ≤ d < 5	206	85	88	108	117
5 ≤ d < 10	245	89	103	132	139
10 ≤ d < 15	353	127	141	197	211
15 ≤ d < 24	725	295	338	436	462
24 ≤ d < 30	433	162	183	234	258
Total	1962	758	853	1107	1187

Figures 2 and 3 plot the total encounter counts for the default and selected quantiles. Figure 2 plots the total count given the current plan time restriction and Figure 3 for the trial plan restriction.

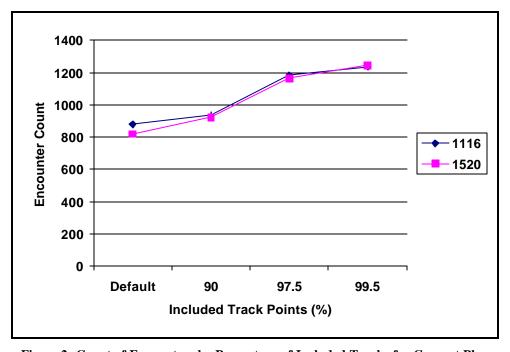


Figure 2: Count of Encounters by Percentage of Included Tracks for Current Plan

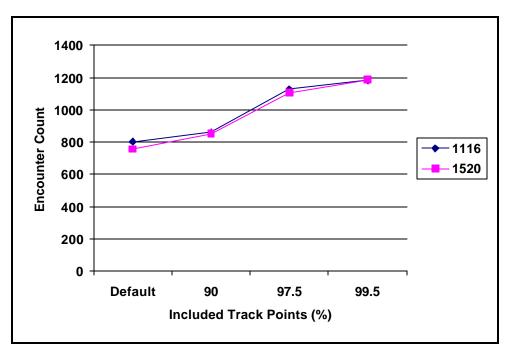


Figure 3: Count of Encounters by Percentage of Included Tracks for Trial Plan

### 5 Conclusion

By analyzing the counts provided in Tables 3 through 6, thresholds based on a quantile of at least 97.5 percent will meet the encounter requirements for all minimum horizontal separation bins. The 90 percent quantile only slightly increased the count above that provided using the default thresholds. The count derived from the 99.5 percent quantile did not significantly increase the count as the threshold approaches inclusion of all data points. These conclusions are supported by Figure 4, which plots the percent increase in encounter count above the default count for each quantile run.

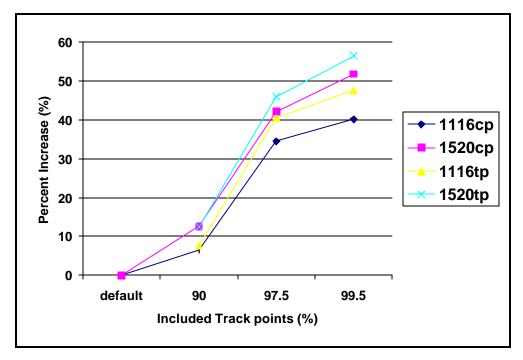


Figure 4: Percent Increase in Encounters Beyond Default Value

The recommended thresholds based on these two scenarios are presented in Table 7. These values are a smoothed set of the 97.5<sup>th</sup> quantile thresholds as listed in Table 2.

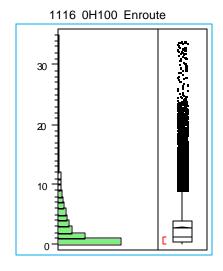
**Table 7: Recommended Lateral Adherence Thresholds** 

Altitude (100's of feet)	Enroute (nm)	Turn (nm)
H <= 100	13	11
100 < H <= 180	16	13
180 < H <= 330	19	13
330 < H	19	14

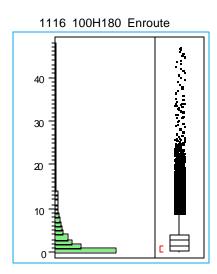
### References

- [1] Paglione, M., Oaks, R., Ryan, Dr.H., Summerill, J.S., (Final, January 2000), Description of Accuracy Scenarios for the Acceptance Testing of the User Request Evaluation Tool (URET) / Core Capability Limited Deployment (CCLD), FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center / ACT-250, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
- [2] Federal Aviation Administration (April 1998), National Airspace System Enroute Configuration Management Document Computer Program Functional Specifications Route Conversion and Posting, Model A4e2.1, NAS-MD-312.
- [3] SAS Institute, JMP Statistics and Graphics Guide, Version 3, JMP Software Package, 1995.

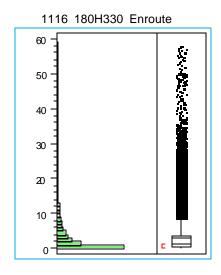
## Appendix A: JMP Boxplots for Scenario Data



	Quantiles			
Maximum	100.0%	34.080		
	99.5%	20.258		
	97.5%	12.77		
	90.0%	7.349		
quartile	75.0%	3.917		
median	50.0%	1.342		
quartile	25.0%	0.474		
	10.0%	0.148		
	2.5%	0.032		
	0.5%	0.007		
minimum	0.0%	0.000		



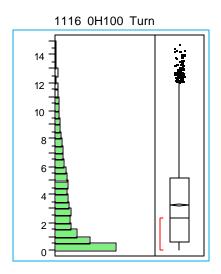
	Quantiles	
Maximum	100.0%	47.070
	99.5%	21.666
	97.5%	14.436
	90.0%	8.161
quartile	75.0%	3.932
median	50.0%	1.559
quartile	25.0%	0.467
	10.0%	0.157
	2.5%	0.041
	0.5%	0.009
minimum	0.0%	0.000



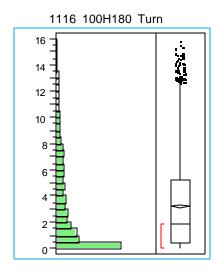
	Quantiles	
Maximum	100.0%	58.181
	99.5%	26.840
	97.5%	16.829
	90.0%	8.269
quartile	75.0%	3.826
median	50.0%	1.305
quartile	25.0%	0.334
	10.0%	0.113
	2.5%	0.027
	0.5%	0.005
minimum	0.0%	0.000

# 

	Quantiles	
Maximum	100.0%	39.117
	99.5%	19.597
	97.5%	13.448
	90.0%	6.969
quartile	75.0%	3.209
median	50.0%	0.955
quartile	25.0%	0.258
	10.0%	0.092
	2.5%	0.022
	0.5%	0.004
minimum	0.0%	0.000



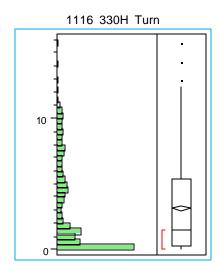
	Quantiles	
Maximum	100.0%	14.823
	99.5%	12.968
	97.5%	10.959
	90.0%	7.987
quartile	75.0%	5.212
median	50.0%	2.409
quartile	25.0%	0.630
•	10.0%	0.157
	2.5%	0.034
	0.5%	0.007
minimum	0.0%	0.000



% 15.900
6 14.414
6 12.244
6 8.224
6 5.315
6 1.919
6 0.437
6 0.124
0.021
0.003
0.000
֡

# 1116 180H330 Turn

	Quantiles	
Maximum	100.0%	15.993
	99.5%	14.025
	97.5%	11.699
	90.0%	8.098
quartile	75.0%	4.757
median	50.0%	1.719
quartile	25.0%	0.462
	10.0%	0.149
	2.5%	0.032
	0.5%	0.009
minimum	0.0%	0.000

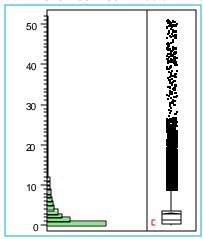


	Quantiles	
Maximum	100.0%	15.769
	99.5%	12.277
	97.5%	10.496
	90.0%	8.654
quartile	75.0%	5.339
median	50.0%	1.523
quartile	25.0%	0.316
	10.0%	0.102
	2.5%	0.015
	0.5%	0.001
minimum	0.0%	0.000

# 1520 OH100 Enroute

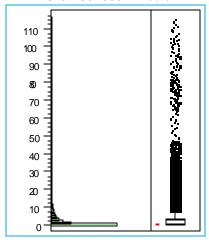
	Ougatiles	
	Quantiles	
maximum	100.0%	41.218
	99.5%	19.625
	97.5%	12.794
	90.0%	7.849
quartile	75.0%	3.868
median	50.0%	1.600
quartile	25.0%	0.519
•	10.0%	0.162
	2.5%	0.037
	0.5%	0.007
minimum	0.0%	0.000

### 1520 100H180 Enroute



	Quantiles	
maximum	100.0%	51.257
	99.5%	25.000
	97.5%	15.904
	90.0%	8.265
quartile	75.0%	3.886
median	50.0%	1.428
quartile	25.0%	0.403
	10.0%	0.138
	2.5%	0.032
	0.5%	0.006
minimum	0.0%	0.000

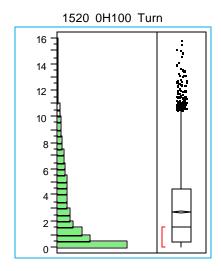
### 1520 180H330 Enroute



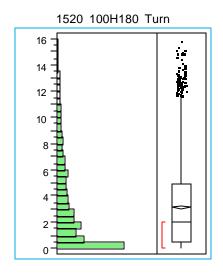
	Quantiles	
maximum	100.0%	116.25
	99.5%	29.80
	97.5%	18.19
	90.0%	8.30
quartile	75.0%	3.63
median	50.0%	1.12
quartile	25.0%	0.29
•	10.0%	0.10
	2.5%	0.03
	0.5%	0.01
minimum	0.0%	0.00

# 

	Quantiles	
maximum	100.0%	65.276
	99.5%	28.925
	97.5%	17.801
	90.0%	7.728
quartile	75.0%	3.219
median	50.0%	0.865
quartile	25.0%	0.216
	10.0%	0.075
	2.5%	0.019
	0.5%	0.004
minimum	0.0%	0.000



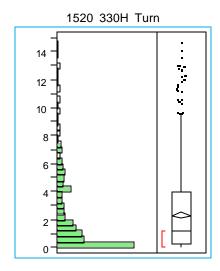
	Quantiles	
maximum	100.0%	15.875
	99.5%	12.324
	97.5%	9.867
	90.0%	7.031
quartile	75.0%	4.461
median	50.0%	1.558
quartile	25.0%	0.431
	10.0%	0.133
	2.5%	0.028
	0.5%	0.005
minimum	0.0%	0.000



	Quantiles		
maximum	100.0%	15.841	
	99.5%	13.472	
	97.5%	11.398	
	90.0%	8.050	
quartile	75.0%	4.987	
median	50.0%	2.087	
quartile	25.0%	0.522	
	10.0%	0.149	
	2.5%	0.034	
	0.5%	0.006	
minimum	0.0%	0.000	

# 

	Quantiles	
maximum	100.0%	15.561
	99.5%	13.951
	97.5%	11.940
	90.0%	7.769
quartile	75.0%	4.797
median	50.0%	1.563
quartile	25.0%	0.402
	10.0%	0.124
	2.5%	0.023
	0.5%	0.004
minimum	0.0%	0.000



	Quantiles		
maximum	100.0%	14.750	
	99.5%	13.101	
	97.5%	10.503	
	90.0%	6.108	
quartile	75.0%	4.000	
median	50.0%	1.150	
quartile	25.0%	0.263	
	10.0%	0.083	
	2.5%	0.020	
	0.5%	0.005	
minimum	0.0%	0.002	